FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1886.

Amusements To-day. rijon Opera House-Hamour, EP. M. Continue Cemtale, FP. M. Chelmen man - Battley of Vicksburg. 2th av. and Abth et. Ermation Woods, S. L. Will West. Sand SP. M. Madison Square Theatre Prince Karl. 125 P. M. New Control Puck Garden—Concert. SP. M. Panopama-Hadren av. and fifth st. Winds r Thentre-Jack Sheppard. P. M.

## Questions From Paradisc, Texas.

Here are some fresh and timely inquiries which come to us from Paradise. Wise coun-

Fin: What does it take to constitute a political party? Will you please publish in fair sex the original Jeffer-sontain Democratic platform? Is the platform of the Knights of Labor defersoning Democracy? Have not the Knights of Labor caused more trouble in

the United States than any other party, according to their age! Answers to these questions will be thank-fully received through the commune of The Sun.

To constitute a political party principles and persons are necessary. A good idea of the Jeffersonian platform may be taken from the first inaugural address of that great Democratic President:

"Though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; the bilinority possess their equal rights which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression." "Having banished from our land that religious intol-

erance under which manking so long filed and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic, and capable of as wicked and bloody persecution."

"I believe this the strongest government on earth. believe if the only one where every man at the call of the laws would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasion of the public order as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can be then be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the form of kings to govern him?"

"A wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, and which shall leave them thoroughly fees to regulate their we nursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government."

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persussion, religious or political; peace, com-merce, and honest friendship with all nations—entangernments in all their rights as the most competent ad ministrations for our domestic concerns, and the bul-wark against anti-republican tendencies; the preserva-tion of the general government in its whole constitu-tional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad: a jealous care of the right of election by the people—a mild and safe cor-rective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceful remedies are unprovided absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majoritythe vital principle of republics from which there is a appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well disciplined militia-our best eliance in peace and for the first moments of war till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the unlitary authority; economy in public expenditures that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encourageme of agriculture and of commerce as its handmaid; t diffusion of information and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press, freedom of person under the pro-tection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impar tially selected. These principles should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civil instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and, should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, to re gain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and

The platform of the Kuights of Labor is not Jeffersonian Democracy, by any means. The Knights are simply a special combination for one particular purpose. They form a distinct society within the great political society to which all citizens belong. They are looking only to the regulation of wages and to securing for their members those rates of compensation for their work which they find to be adequate and proper. Their purpose is entirely different from that of any political party.

No, we don't think the Knights of Labor have caused any great trouble in the United States. There must always be trouble of some sort, and we do not believe that their movement has been either very troublesome or very injurious. If they do anything beyond what the law allows them to do and justifies them in doing, they will sooner or later come to grief by reason thereof. In a free country we can safely trust every undertaking of the kind to the authority of the public statutes, and to the final correction of

We are glad to see a citizen of Paradise intoresting himself in these fundamental principies of politics; and it is also a significant circumstance that Paradise is in Wisecounty.

## The Gold Idol.

The devotees of the gold standard exhibit the same perturbation over its approaching dethronement that might be expected of pagan savages at the threatened destruction of their chief idol. To be sure, the calamity is still far off, and may not arrive for years. but it is impending, nevertheless, and the bare thought of it is terrible to them. They oppose vigorously Mr. Monnison's sensible and practical resolution to apply a small part of the surplus in the national Treasury to paying off the interest-bearing debt, and to that extent lightening the burden of the taxpayer, merely because in some way, not to be understood nor explained, it will possibly assist in the displacement of gold coin by silver dollars. The measure, they concede, is wise in itself, and under other circumstances should command universal anprobation. But it apparently imperils the supremacy of the gold standard, and therefore they denounce it with all the epithets that a partisan imagination can invent.

This fanatical devotion to gold as the only standard which it is permissible to employ as a measure of value is as pure a supersti tion, too, as any which exists among the heathen. The metal is but one out of the many products of human industry, and, like them, it derives its importance from nothing but its capacity to supply human wants. It is a convenient material for money, because of its durability, its compactness, its easy divisibility, and its universal acceptance among men. For all essential purposes silver, copper, lend, iron, wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, and even timber, would quite as well serve as a common measure by which to carry on the exchange of commodities. In fact, some of these productions are superior to gold in that the supply of them is less fluctuating, and, therefore, their relative value to other commodities is more stable. Within forly years we have seen the annual yield of gold suddenly quadrupled, and then gradually diminish by one-half. Its exchanges able value, or its purchasing power, has varied in a corresponding ratio. At present, gold is getting every day scarcer and scarcer and consequently dearer and dearer, and its growing unitness for a monetary standard Is plain to every unprejudiced eye. Its usefulness as money is gone, and it ought to be

When the Emperor THEODOSIUS decreed the destruction of the remaining heathen idols in the Roman empire, there was one of the god SERAPIS, at Alexandria, which was held in peculiar veneration by the peopie. It was colossal in size, made of valuable metals of various kinds, and majestic in ap-

altars rallied to its defence, very much as our Eastern money lenders now rally to the defence of the gold standard. They fortified themselves in its temple, and were only overcome after a regular slege. When, finally, an intrepld Christian soldier, armed with an axe, proceeded to demolish the huge and costly image, the multitude of spectators held its breath, and awaited the thunderbolt which they confidently expected would punish his audacity. No thunderboit fell, and the idol was broken up and destroyed. Even then, the historian Grbbon tells us, "some hopes were still entertained by the pagans that the Nile would refuse his annual tribute to the implous masters of Egypt, and the extraordinary delay of the inundation seemed to announce the displeasure of the river god. But this delay was soon compensated by the rapid swell of the waters. They suddenly rose to such an unusual height as to comfort the discontented party with the pleasing expectation of a deluge, till the peaceful river again subsided to the well-known and fertilizing level of sixteen cubits."

Something like this will be our experience with the gold standard. When it is overthrown, its partisans, and perhaps some of its opponents, will expect a financial thunderbolt to punish the sacrilege, but no thunderbolt will fall and no deluge will come, only a peaceful swelling of the waters of prosperity.

## A Cool Summer.

The present summer has thus far produced only two or three excessively hot days. For the greater part of the time the temperature has been comfortable, and even decidedly cool. This is in marked contrast with last summer, when for twelve days about this date, that is, from July 15 to July 26, inclusive, the thermometer at HUDNUT's, at 3:30 P. M., stood at from 90 to 99 degrees, except one day, when it was 88 degrees. The remainder of the season was, on the whole, pleasantly cool, as we may reasonably expect the rest of this summer to be, unless the hot wave which the cable informs us is sweeping over Europe should reach our shores also.

The effect of such a summer upon the pros perity of watering places is, of course, detri nental. In conjunction with the depression of business it keeps people at home, and bus diminishes the custom of country hotels and boarding houses. But what these lose s gained by city tradesmen, who suffer less han usual by the exedus of townspeople.

If, too, this cool weather is, as seems probable, an indication of an enduring change in the character of the season, it will have an important influence upon the habits of our citizens. Time was when New York was a pleasant enough place to live in until Aug. 1, and when every body came back to town Sept. 1. The summer vacation has since then been lengthened at both ends, and with reason, because both June and September have been full of hot days, and even May and October have had not a few of them. Let now August become, as it used to be, the only summer month when it is worth while to go to the country, and it will make a social revolution. With the growing passion for imitating English customs and ways of life, May, June, and July may be the fashlonable season for city entertainments, and people may go to the country in the autumn, not to escape the city heat, but to enjoy country sports and engage in country occupations.

#### It Will Not Do. Mr. Mugwump Chamberlain!

It is a very annoying thing, when one has put on the robes of the reformer and is shouting at the top of his lungs with the rest of the Civil Service Salvation Army, to have the ugly past come up like a constable and drag him by the coat collar out from the very middle of the holy band.

That is what has happened to Mr. DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN, formerly the carpet-bag Governor of South Carolina in the days of the infamous Ring which plundered the prostrate State. It is what is likely to happen to Mr. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN just as often as he deems it proper to exhibit himself in public as a reformer, a purifier, a friend and champion of honest government. Hypocrisy is never a safe diversion for a man like this The Past is always around the next corner, waiting to nab him in the act.

The reproduction of a part of Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN'S record in South Carolina has stimulated the Boston Herald, the ablest of all the Mugwump organs, to undertake the dismal task of defending the friend of Moses and PARKER and KIMPTON. We pity the Boston Herald, and shall not go to its own files for its contemporary opinion of CHAM-BERLAIN'S character as a reformer at the time when rascality was rife in the plundered State. Indeed, the Herald's remarks on what it styles "malicious defamation" of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and the "republication of stale imputations based on charges once current but long since abandoned," read to us as if they came in directly from the ex-Governor himself. We shall notice the two

points the Herald tries to make. The first is that the terrible indictment, covering all of Chamberlain's earlier operations in South Carolina, brought against him in the Charleston News and Courier by the leaders of honest public opinion in the State, was some years afterward reviewed by the News and Courier and retracted by that newspaper. We are aware of that fact. At certain times during CHAMBEBLAIN'S career, Mr. F. W. Dawson's Democratic News and Courier was very friendly with the Republican carpet-baggers at Columbia. THE SUN was too intimately concerned in the fight which finally resulted in the overthrow of the precious gang, to misunderstand the motives or to put a high value on the sincerity and constancy of a journal controlled by the author of the following letter to a member of the Ring:

"CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 23, 1868.

"My Dran Woodstry: The enclosed is in reply to yours received this evening. You may show it when secessary, but do not let it be copied or kept. We think t will do all you want. The fact is, we want to make all we can, and will go as far as we can to support Scot and the Government If we are treated well. We canno be blind advocates. That would be to rule our influence, I we could permit ourselves to advocate such a course We must be independent, but we will always be more than just to our friends and never personally abusive, because it is contrary to our views of propriety. Send its all tills, etc. that are printed, and pust us about any scheme that wants puffing or crushing. All this confidential. Yours, "F. W. Dawson."

And this from the office of the same newspaper to the same person in the next year:

"We count on you to push the State printing. If we in get 10 cents a line, which would be about \$20 a col-nin, we can allow the Paymaster 21 per cent. and curseif 10 per cent. which would only leave us a very elerate profit. If we can get 12% cents a line, which is \$300 a column or more, we can allow you 20 per cent. instead of to. Now you have the whole programme and may blaze away at will. We are willing to give t helping hand to any up-dountry project, railroad or otherwise, and free. Kasp as informed. Yours, "F. W. Dawson."

The Boston Herald will now perceive, we think, how it happened that Mr. Dawson's newspaper, after joining temporarily in the effort to defeat Chamberlain for Governor, and expressing for a time the sentiment of the plundered taxpayers of the State, found It convenient to modify its opinion of Cham-\*\*\* The priests who ministered at its | BERLAIN'S personal character after he had

become firmly established as Chief Magistrate of the State. The Herald also seeks to insinuate some

suspicion as to the genuineness of the CHAM-BERLAIN letter to KIMPTON of Nov. 15, 1870, in regard to the Greenville and Columbia enterprise." We assure our contemporary that it need have no doubt on that score. CHAMBERLAIN, the Mugwump reformer, wrote the letter exactly as it has been printed when he was the carpet-bag Attorney-General of South Carolina. This man, with no capital save the official position which he held, and the opportunities it gave him, wrote to his creature and chum KIMPTON, whom he had made Financial Agent of the State, outlining a plan for stealing an entire railroad system, by means of court decrees and the control of the stock held by the State, and of bonding it at \$20,000 a mile and selling the bonds at 85 or 90, at a profit to the Ring of over \$2,000,000. This is what the Herald tries to dispose of by quoting the News and Courier's revised opinion that it was "a legitimate business speculation." Has our esteemed contemporary carefully studied the language of Attorney-General CHAMBER-LAIN's letter? "Do you understand fully the plan of the G. & C. enterprise? It is proposed to buy \$350,000 worth of the G. & C. stock. This, with the \$433,000 of stock held by the State, will give entire control to un." Again: "There is a mint of money in this. or I am a fool." Again: "There is an indefinite verge for expansion of power before us." Suppose that Brother BLAINE, for example, while holding a post of public trust, had written thus to one of his friends in Boston. What would the Herald have had to say concerning his prostitution of office to private gain?

It will not answer. Our sympathy is with the Boston Herald, if it has undertaken in earnest to defend CHAMBERLAIN'S record because he has now become a Mugwump. The contract is a heavy one.

#### We Thank Subscribers to the Parnell Fund.

The first British Ministry that ever was just to Ireland having been temporarily expelled from office, and a short truce intervening before the battle for home rule is actively resumed, we shall for a brief while discontinue our appeals for money contributions to the Irish cause. With the end of the present week THE SUN'S endeavor to augment the PARNELL fund will be suspended-only to be more persistently renewed when the next occasion cails. But a few months will pass over before the duty and the privilege of helping GLADSTONE and PARNELL will be once more brought home to us with surpassing fervency and force. Once more we must confront the enemy, but this time they will be ours.

No one has seen, without a thrill of reverence and gratitude, the instant and generous responses of Ireland's well wishers to the appeals for ald which, to the glory of our country, have been made not only by THE SUN but by every conspicuous representative of the American press. It has been, indeed, a memorable spectacle-this unanimity of sympathy and of zealous cooperation. For the part taken in the noble rivalship of generosity by the readers of THE SUN we honor them and thank them. When we recall the suddenness of the demand for succor and the shortness of the time afforded for exertion, we can but view the range and the amount of the subscriptions recorded in our columns with amazement and with pride. It is less than six weeks since we abruptly sounded the rappel and called upon our friends a second time to testify the depth of their devotion to a cause no longer Ireland's alone, but that of every lover of self-government.

It was on the 7th of last month that the Home Rule bill framed by GLADSTONE and approved of by PARNELL, was beaten in the House of Commons. For a few days after that reverse it was doubtful whether the appeal to the electors would be made forthwith or be deferred till autumn, when on some accounts it seemed likely that a larger home rule vote might be cast. But for reasons that seemed urgent, chief of which was the advanced age of the Premier, the British and the Irish supporters of GLADSTONE a vised an immediate challenge to the ballot box, and notice of a speedy dissolution was accordingly given. On the very day after this decision of the home rule Cabinet was known on this side of the ocean THE SUN foretold the heat and tension of the fight impending at the polls. and pressed upon its readers the necessity of osing not a moment in confirming the faith and strengthening the hands of the Irish Nationalist party. To issue such a warning was the duty of every honest servant of the people; all the credit of heeding it belongs to the citizens, native and adopted, to the oor men and the rich men, whose names are blazoned on that roll of Ireland's benefactors which has shed such lustre on our

columns. As wonderful as it is beneficent is the work that our readers have accomplished. Although less than three weeks were allowed them after our call for aid went forth before the elections for a new House of Commons were upon them—and although, as we have said, not more than six weeks will have intervened between the reopening and the closing of our subscription list-nearly ten thousand readers of THE SUN have added nearly twenty thousand dollars to the fund collected for PARNELL.

Our friends have reason to be satisfied with their hard work and with the fruits of it. Six months before they had done well, but this time they have done better, for they saw that the emergency was great. One struggle more is still to come, and, when at an hour not distant we shall again invoke their zeal, they will rise to heights of ardor and self-sacrifice which even yet have not been reached.

The truth about the vote in the House of Representatives on the Morrison resolution is told by a correspondent of the Acc York Tribune, as follows:

"There were fifty-one Republicans from Western States who vited with the Democrats, including every Republican vote, except six, from the West. Two other members were paired who would have voted against the resolution, and seven were paired merely as partisan o that it is not known how they would have voted. Ut oubtedly some would have supported the amendment, if present; but the actual vote stood 51 to 6. In othe words, more Republican votes from the West were cast for the resolution than Democratic vates, though the Demo-erate from that section were unanimous—forty-one in favor of the resolution and not one against it."

And yet the Tribune, in common with other Eastern Republican papers, talks in its editorials about the Monnison resolution as if it had buen passed by Democratic votes exclusively.

No doubt it seems hard to Mr. DANIEL H CHAMBERLAIN, the Mugwump, that he cannot change the record of his ten years in South Carolina as easily as he has changed his associates, his party, his garb, and even the expres sion of his face and the tone of his voice.

The Secretary of the National Board of Charities and Correction estimates that "there are now 44,000 persons of defective intellect in the United States." There are probably many more than that. It is impossible to get the exact statistics of mental abnormality.

Two things, however, have been definitely plete with wit and numer.

ascertained. There is in the United States only one hebetudinous crank. His name is Cowaks, and he lives in Cleveland, Ohio. There is in the United States only one perfect example of true megalomanta, the chronic delusion of surpassing greatness. His name is GODEIN, and he lives in New York city-or, as he would put it in his megalomaniae way, New York city

is situated near and around him. Tuesday, July 20, 1886, was a red letter day in the career of Our Own Evants, and the Empire State was never prouder of him than it is now. On that day the juntor Senator from New York vindicated his ancient reputation as an orator, confirmed the hopes of those who have been waiting patiently for some manifestation of his traditional powers, and established himself as head and shoulders above any other Senator in the mastery of conderous and colossal prose architecture. Here is a single sentence from Evants's great speech on oleomargarine:

"The bill was long its title gave it the appearance of in interference by fraudulent simulation and deception in the uses which were to be condemned and suppressed. the clauses favored that construction, and the views took of it were that if it could be construed—and I thought it might be construed—as limiting in all its se-verest clauses and most exhaustive methods to the extirpation of the fraudulent simulation, however right ous and pungent the measures of the Legislature might be, it was constitutional; that no court could impose a limit to the magnitude or the reach of its methods to extirpate the simulated and fraudulent sales and corruption of the market; but if the court must come to the opinion that a certain section of that bill was meant to be, and should be continued as, s proscription and suppression of the manufacture of oleomargarine, in its own name an unwholesome prod-uct, and put on the market in that name, it was unconstitutional, and the court arriving at the conclusi that the construction I had sought to give to a statute which had passed, what every lawyer should choose to give possible interpretation, was constitutional, but I so limited that construction as in Itself, upon the concit sive proposition that it was a proscription, and, that thus it was subject to the denunciation of the provisions of the Constitution." This beats the record. Two hundred and

thirty-one words between period and period! Two hundred and thirty-one nouns, adjectives, dverbs, prepositions, verbs, and other parts of speech by actual count, all ambraced in a single immense scheme of syntactical construction, flowing easily and uninterruptedly from the orator's wonderful mouth, without break of breath, without hesitation, steriorstion, sternutation, or other sign of physical distress, punctuated only by the rhythmic rise and fall of Our Own Evants's Index finger. charming and holding the attention of the astonished Senate, while the members of that body gradually gave up all effort to discover what the orator meant, whether he was for butter or for wheel grease, whether he wanted oleomargarine stained blue or was in favor of imposing a tax of two cents a pound on cosmic star dust. and abandoned themselves to the purely sensuous enjoyment of watching his chin work with steady and churn-like motion, and of listening with fascinated ears to the roar of the Niagara torrent as the unabridged lexicon issued forth in full volume from the damming confines of his slender chest, until their heads seemed to swim and their brains to float on the mysterious tide of eloquence away from the practical questions then under consideration into a region of infinite, everlasting, indescribable wordiness, the very vocabulary-laboratory of the universe, as DANIEL PRATT would saysuch was the effect of the speech in which Our Own Evants, for the first time since he entered the Senate, did adequate justice to his unexampled and unrivalled powers.

Bully for Evants! If we may be allowed to use he expression.

The attempt to throw upon Mr. RANNEY the responsibility for dodging a discussion of the Pan-Electric scandal in the House this session is not borne out by the facts. It was not Mr. RANNEY who hung up the several reports of the investigating committee so that they could be brought before the House for action only by unanimous consent.

Why Assistant Secretary Smith Resigned. WASHINGTON, July 20.-A great many faise mmore regarding the retirement of Assistant Secretary William E Smith from the Treasury Department have been set affont. The following paragraph from the Bos-

ton Advertiser is a specimen : on Adertier is a specimen:

Just before Smith resigned, a number of New York and
Boston civil service reformers, including Richard H.
Dans of Roston, Silas Burt and William Poits of New
York—the latter the Secretary of the Civil Service Association—called upon the President and demanded that a
half be called in the way Smith was conducting the
business of his office. The President sent for Smith and
told limit he would have to take another tack, to which
he replied he would rather resign than change front on
that question. He was given to understand then that
his resignation would be accepted, and it was sent without delsy.

The facts are as follows: Neither Mr. R. H. Dana nor regarding Mr. Smith's management of his office. Mr. Burt came here on Naval Office business, and the others on other matters. The President never found any fault with Mr. Smith's administration. On the con resigning until the latter called on him one day and informed him that he (Smith) had been offered the office of Solicitor for the St. Paul, Minnespolis and Manitoba Ratiroad Company at a salary more than double that paid him by the Government. Mr. Smith asked Mr. Cleveland's advice about accepting the offer, and the President replied in substance that Mr. Smith was a young man, and that the public service probably did not offer him such a career as private business held out to him. He would not advise him to give up the office he then held, but he would not urge him to remain to his own defriment. Mr. Smith considered the matter a little time, and then told the President he had decided to retire to accept the offer he had received. Mr. Cleveland accepted his resignation with regret, but told him he could not blame him for going.

Mr. Smith called at the White House yesterday and

paid a farewell visit, and inutual regrets were expressed at parting. Mr. Smith says he shall stay out of politics until be has made a fortune.

## Garland Ought to be Put Our. From the Boston Herald

We believe that Mr. Garland has shown himand that he ought to be put out if he does not go out

### No Immediate Change to the Treasury. From the Battimore American

President Cloveland said yesterday to a wellknown official that Secretary Manning had tenproved so much in health since his vacation that if nothing eccurs between this and the sud of his vacation. Secretary Manning will return to the Treasury Department and occupy the Secretaryship until the end of the present Administration. So positive was the President in his statement that the prospect of a change in the Treasury

### A False Alarm in the White House. From the Chicago Tribune.

"Dan," said the President, "you may not selleve it, but Frank is hopping mad." "What!" asked Mr. Lamont, "the honeymoon not yet over, and quarrelling? This is sorrowful." And the secretary twisted up his mouth until helooked as though he had been taking pilla. " What in the name of sense is the matter with you

Dan, talking about honeymoons, &c.? What has that to do with the Postmastership of South Chicago?" "And you didn't mean your wife?" "What has my wife to do with Frank Lawler? I am astonished at you, Dan. We will now proceed to draw up another pension veto."

Canadian Opinion on the Extradition Treaty. From the Toronto Globe, In this country we feel it a serious grievance that our cities are used as a place of rafuge by acoun-drels who have deliberately swindled times who have trusted in them, or the institutions in which they held

#### Difficult Engineering. From the Philiagelphia Ledger. Selling a 1,000-frane bond for 150 and paying

sterest on the whole thousand is but another sign tha the financial bottom is out of the Panama Canal, An Opening for a Journalist.

# WANTED.-A competent sporting reporter, famil-

iar with the technical details of puritism, may apply at the office of the Congressional Record, Washington, D. C. One feature of the Albany celebration is the

ppearance of an illustrated newspaper, edited by Myron . Cooney and James H. Manning. It contains letters Ains, It to Wiened! from the five living Governors of the State, and it is re

THE ARKANSAS WHEELERS.

An Organization of the Southwest that Poll-ticious are Taking Notice Of.

St. Louis, July 22 .- A shrewd old politician of the old school said the other day that he did not know but what there would be a revival of the Democrat-Republican party throughout the Mississippi valley. "That was the old name of the Democratic party," said he. Now, if any one who knows athing about polities travels through the Mississippi valley be cannot fail to be struck with two remarkable facts. One is that a very large number of Republicans are restive, and could be easily persunded, under certain circumstances, to break away from party lines. The old war cry does not stir them up any longer, but there are certain things being done and other things left undone which are stirring them up, and rather threateningly in Iowa, Kansas, and Illinois. On the other hand, it is useless to denythat in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabams, and l'exas there are many Democrats who are feeling the same way, and the curious thing is that both Republicans and Democrats are coming together on a common ground."

We had been speaking of the Arkansas Wheelers, something about which almost nothing is known in the East. Yet it is an organization that caused the teeth of the Democratic leaders who compare votes in the lobby of the Capitol Hotel in Little Rock to chatter very hard a few weeks ago. It did not have a mushroom growth, though it suddenly appeared to the politician as a thing to take notice of. That they did not regard it as a fungus is apparent from the means they took to beat it. In this they succeeded temporarily, apparently. We shall know better when the votes at the next election in Arkansas are counted. The Arkansas Wheel is an organization that suggests the Grangers of a few years ago, only it has steered clear of the weaknesses of that order. Its purposes are similar to some of

those which the Knights of Labor recently ureed Congress to adopt. It opposes and grants and subsidies, and wants immediate and aggressive action on the part of Congress to preserve the public land that remains for actual settlers. It wants the forests at the head waters of navigatile streams preserved. It wants some remedy applied to prevent further use of corporate interest in securing legislative enactments, and it wants both in State and nation stringent laws passed, and emphatic public opinion to back these laws, whereby corporations shall be restrained from exercising any powers except those unmistakably granted in charters. It seeks tariff revision, but rather on the Randall than the Morrison, plan, it demands that the greatest silver-producing country in the world shall not despise and repudiate its natural currency, and it demands that hundreds of millions of dollars shall not be locked up in the Treasury idle in times like these.

Such is the Arkansan Agricultural Wheel, When the organization was started is doubting by the complete of that State to an extent that has anarmed the notificians, and which lot the Wheelers a faw weeks ago to come out from their parties, meet in Convention, and nominate a State ticket. As yet it is mainly an orcanization of farmers. It could scarcely be anything clied in Arkansans and have any following. Though the people of Arkansan are the segmining to learn that they possess one of the richest mining, timber, and water power States, yet so far cotton and grain are its main products. Into the organization were swept, it is thought, fully noty per cent, of the white Rapublicans, and what porentage of the Dumocrats is not known. Still, it was a large enough number to soft the current power is made the word, and they found after their Convention had adjourned that the politicians had caused them to nominate for State officers certain Democrats who, when the Wheelers are no politicians in the congress districts an possible. In this trey will have the being of the Rughts and C

bition feeling in Arkansas and in some parts of Missouri, and it is said that nine out of every ten of these people are also either Wheelers of Knights. The Knights, while they do not ex-

tan of these people are also either Wneelers or Knights. The Knights, while they do not express any oblinion upon the liquor question as a matter for political action, practise temporance, or at least promise so to do when joining the order.

There is no doubt that this movement in these Democratic States is due at this time very largely to profound dissatisfaction with the present Administration on account of its antisliver attitude, and to some disappointment that the House has not more freely lived up to the promises of the Chicago platform with respect to economy and reform. The civil service delusion deludes few in this great Southwestern country, but one hears everywhere expressions of sorrow that the President seems to think that it is the chief and most popular business of his office to carry out. Another thing: It Mr. Morrison and Mr. Carrisle were as accurate in their judgment of what these people want in their judgment of what these people want in their judgment of what these people want in the way of tariff reform as they were in voicing their wish that the surplus be paid out and the debt reduced thereby, they would change their free trade tune. Nine out of ten of these people stand with Randall in favor of abolishing the internal revenue system and for an equitable adjustment of the tariff, and not for a horizontal reduction. Poople in the East do not realize the overwhelming set of public opinion throughout the entire Mississippi valley in favor of the principle embodied in the Morrison resolution reducing the surplus. It would have been political suicide for any man in this country to have oved against that, Republican or Democrat, except those who represent certain wealthy city districts. If the resolution passes the Senate and is vatored by the President, his friends will have no small task to playate these people.

# Mellona.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I admire the stand which you are making against the folly of baptizing girls by outlandish names. But will you be good enough to give me the name of the Latin author and his work, prose or verse, where Mellona is to be found as the name of a woman?

A. A.

So far as we are aware, the name Mellona does not appear in any Latin author of the classical period, but we find it given by St. Augustine in his De Civitate Dei. iv., 34, as the name of the divinity who was supposed to protect honey. The same goddess is referred to by another early Christian writer, Arnobius, iv., 131, under the name of Mellonia.

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: I notice in Tax see an article commending to the people of the Seventh district Col. F. A. Conkling as a auttable person to represent them in the next Congress. The Democrats of Suffolk county have little apparent interest in the representation of that district, but we are not unmind al how much an honest, efficient, and experienced co bearus can strengthen the hand of our youthful but able, industrious, and faithful representative.

1 have known too, Conking long and well. His career as a legislator in Albany, a Congressman at Washington, and in the distinguished position of a private citizen has marked thin as a patient, a scholar, a political economist, an advocate of all measures tending to promote purple should be littled the burdous of labor, and, shove all, as that "noblest work of God—an honest man." an none-times."

We hall with pleasure your commendation, and hope
the people of the Seventh district will be so fortunate as
to secure by consent to accept a sent in the next floring
of Representatives. ( Representatives J. Lawsesce Saire, buttertown Basses, L. L., July 20.

## A Way to bleep Well.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Onlone inhaled cause sleep, rest, and replace. The soldier on his march and the exhausted from worker get great strength march and the exhauster from worsest only a around the from eating the onion. The a fresh only around the heek and fourses it to make its oil rithorough, and son secure sound seem from its nightly inhalation.

It will be an act of bulinning to the restices, nervous,

From the Courter-Journal This is a very wicked world, is it not? REMOVALS IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE. No Evidence in the Records to Sustain the Charges Against Collector Hedden.

WASHINGTON, July 22.-The Civil Service Commissioners have completed their examinations of the reports received from the local Board of the New York Custom House, and find that there is no evidence in the official records to sustain the charges against Collector Hedden. The Commission called for a statement of the number of discharges and appointments to places coming under the civil service rules from the time Collector Hedden assumed his duties until the 1st of July. They had no right to call for the reasons why discharges have been made, but required reports showing how the appointing power had been exercised. These reports show that instead of making over two hundred removals of Republicans and similar number of Democratic appointments there have been only eighty-nine, and the Collector reports to the Secretary of the Treasury that the removals were made to improve the efficiency of the service; that indolont and incompetent men have been dropped to make places for others who are more efficient. The Commission has received no complaint from those who were discharged, and has there-fore no excuse for questioning the Collector's

those who were discharged, and has therefore no excuse for questioning the Collector's motives.

It is shown that the eighty-nine appointments, with the exception of three or four superintendents, were made in compliance with the Civil Service law and the ruies of the Commission. In each case four names of eligible candidates were furnished to the Collector by the Republican Chairman, Comstock, of the local Board, and every one of them had been examined and graded by Republican Boards. In twenty-nine cases the Collector selected for appointment the man who stood No. 1 in the group of four presented to him. In twenty cases he selected the men who stood second, in fourteen cases the men who stood third, and in twenty-six cases the men who stood second, in fourteen cases the men who stood third, and in twenty-six cases the men who stood second at. In each instance a Democrat may have been selected, as the Collector had the right to choose any one of the four candidates whose names were submitted to him, and the general average would allow of at least one Democrat in every group. It is not a violation of the rules for the Collector to inquire into the antecedents of the candidates from whom he is permitted to choose. He has the right to do that, and probably took pains to do it. No men have been appointed, however, who have not passed an examination and been graded higher than 65.

#### THE WEIL AND LA ABRA CLAIMS. Ex-Senator McDonald Saves the Latter from Being Sent to the Courte.

WASHINGTON, July 22 .- The action of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day shows that the claimants for the award of the Mexican Commission to the La Abra Mining Company were wise in sending out to Indiana for Uncle Joe McDonald to look after that case for them. The Senate Committee on Foreigh Relations has reported in favor of sending both the Weil and La Abra cases to the courts. The two are almost identical, and have always been classed together. The Well claim is for some cotton belonging to an American citizen seized by the Mexican authorities. The La Abra claim is for a silver mine from which the American owners were driven away during a revolution and their plant destroyed. After paying about half the award in both cases the Mexican Government discovered evidence to show that both claims are fraudulent. The evidence has about half the award in both cases the Mexican Government discovered evidence to show that both claims are frauduient. The evidence has been examined by two successive Administrations and by committees of both Houses of Congress. To negicet to recover and repay to Mexico the million of dollars or so she has already paid on these awards Mr. Bayard and Mr. Freinghusen said would be a national dishonor. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations endorse that statement. The Senate, in executive session, lacked only four of a two-thirds majority on the same question. The committee has since reported blits which require only a majority vote to pass, sending both the Well and the La Abra cases to the courts and directing the Attorney-General to bring suit to recover the money already paid.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs voted to-day to send the Well case to the courts, but refused to include the La Abra claim with it. This is because Uncie Joe Mellonald is attorney or lobyist for the La Abra claim with it. This is been working all winter to prevent any action being taken, and went home two weeks ago supplesing that his campaign was ended for the session. The vory day he left, Secretary Bayard stirred up Messrs, Singleton, Daniels, and Rice, who had the bliss in charge as a sub-committee, and they decided to report favorrably on both claims, Uncle Joe had hardly reached Indianapolis when he received a despatch to come to Washington at once. It was given out that he was wanted to take a seat in the Cabinet, but, it was the La Abra claimants who sent for him and after some hard work he has succeeded in persuaving a majority of the committee to go back on the Administration and report against sending their case to the courts. The claimants for the award in the Well case did not have an ex-Senator and Presidential candidate to look after their interests, and the bill directing the Attorney-General to bring suit against them is to be lavorably reported.

# VERMONT'S DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

8, B. Shurtliff Nominated for Governor-The Administration Commended. MONTPELIER, July 22 .- The attendance at the Democratic State Convention, which met here this morning, was unprecedentedly large. Chairman Atkins referred in happy terms to this fact, and expressed pleasure at having at last the honor of calling a State Convention to order when the Democratic party was in the ascendant in the nation. The large accession of young men he looked upon as an augury for the permanence of Democratic control of national affairs. Clarence H. Pitkin of Berlin national altairs. Charence it. Pitkin of Berlin was chosen Chairman, and made a brief address, speaking highly of the present national Administration. He spoke forcibly in support of President Cleveland, and predicted the Inture success of the party for a long series of years. S. B. Shurtlin of Montpelier and P. M. years. S. B. Shurtliff of Montpelier and P. M. Meidon of Rutland were nominated for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor respectively by a unanimous vote. Thomas H. Chubb of Theffori was nominated for Treasurer W. W. Hider of Bristol for Secretary of State, and J. A. Wilder of Windsor for Auditor, all unanimously

Wilder of Windsor for Auditor, all unanimously.

The platform adopted expresses satisfaction with the Administration of President Cleveland, his from adherence to the Constitution and laws of the country, his especial faithfulness in preventing wrong legislation, in severing conscientious and ethcient servants for the project hand in reforming many abuse. It especially approves the appointments to Vederal offices in this State; the project has been proved the approved the sate of the tarief that taxation shall had exceed the needs of the tarief that taxation shall had exceed the needs of the tarief that taxation shall not exceed the needs of the unit of the sate of life; demands protection for the dairy and other interests of the State by laws preventing the additional butter. It also declares a belief that property should be the principal loss of daxation, and that this burien should fail propertionally on the property taxed; demands such existing the sate of sate of taxation, and that this burien should fail propertionally on the property taxed; demands such segislation as shall make the list of each taxably sadjust taxes on morigages of property; the sate poil of the sate of such legislation as shall control the rather than the burden of taxable the enforcement of existing laws until they are relevable; denounces the Republican party of the State for its hypocrise in enacting liquor laws which it will not enforcement of existing laws until they are relevable; denounces the Republican party of the State for its hypocrise in enacting liquor laws which it will not enforcement of existing laws until they are relevable; denounces the Republican party of the state for its hypocrise in enacting liquor laws which it will not enforcement of existing laws until they are relevable; denounces the Republican party of the state for its hypocrise in enacting liquor laws which it will not enforce and for embodying prohibitory resolutions in

A resolution strongly commendatory of the efforts of Gladstone and Parnell to secure home rule for Ireland was also adopted.

The Ten Commandments for Officebolders.

Shun, as you would the jaws of Orcus, Ward meeting, primary, and caucus II. If you're a Democrat, don't show it,

And never let the President know it. 111. Unless you court a swift suspension. Never be seen at a convention

IV. Work not on a campaign committee

You might be kicked out without pity. V.

Solicit not eampuign authoriptions. For fear Reform should have compitions

VI. Better not vote; it is officious, And might be reckoned as pernicious. VII.

Re neutral; tremble in your shoes, if

Your partisanship's at all obtrusive. VIII. Talk not of politics; some Murwump cad'll Denounce you as a foe of fiddle faddle.

IX. Praise sham reform; what if it is a sham? It Might be permitious should you freely damn it.

Above all, strive for a complete passivity, Or you'll be bounced for pernicious activity. Nothing Like It.

There is no such other compendium of news, or mirror f contemporary history as Tus Wassey Sus. \$1 a year.

DOMINIE VAN DEN BROCK'S TEETH. He Knocks Down a Parishioner and Bites a

Piece Out of his Hand, The Rev. Johannes Van den Brock, pastor of the Holland Reformed Church of Paterson. and a member of his church named John Hartman had a fight on Wednesday evening in which the dominie bit a piece of flesh as big as a silver dollar out of Hartman's hand. A number of Hollanders in Paterson who leaned toward the Armenian faith, and who had secoded from a regular Reformed church and established a church of their own, sent to Holland three months ago for a paster. Mr. Van den Brock of Amsterdam responded to the call The new congregation advanced the money for himself and family to come over, and made other contributions aggregating \$1,000. Since he has been here several letters and one cablehe has been here several letters and one caobe-gram have been received making charges against him. Recently a scandal was produced by the pastor's visits to a widow in Mulberry street, and for two or three days he was watched by different members of his congregation. Mr. Hartman was one of those who, it is said, dis-covered the nastor sitting on the floor of the widow's basement. All Mr. Hartman is said to have said on that occasion was:

widow's basement. All Mr. Hartman is said to have said on that occasion was:

"So you are here."

Then he left.

On Wednesday night the dominie met Mr. Hartman in Mr. Hartman's shoe store, and began to unbraid him for interfering with his affairs. Mr. Hartman ordered the pastor out of the shop, but instead of going the pastor hauled off and struck Mr. Hartman a blow that knocked him over. Mr. Hartman jumped up and the two clinched. For a long time they fought, the dominie using his teeth as well as his flats. The flight was not stopped until some neighbors interfered. Everything in the place was upset. The dominie got the best of it, for Mr. Hartman was going sround yesterday with his arm in a sling. Mr. Hartman says he intends to have the dominie arrested for assault and to bring other charges against him.

## MOSS PICKERS AT WAR.

Sanguinary Fight Between Whites and Blacks in Bayou Boutte, La.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22 .- The war on Bayon Boutte, in St. Martin parish, between riva moss pickers, is still waging. The quarrel originated in a difference between the white man Mills and the negro Randall as to the right of the latter to gather green moss in the bayou. The Mills party numbers thirteen halfbreed negroes and whites. The Randall party. which attempted to serve the warrant on Mills, was composed altogether of negroes. The fight on the bayou was more serious than first reported, for, besides the loss on the side of the deputy sheriff's party—one killed, one fatally and another seriously wounded—the Mills party lost one killed and one wounded.

The deputy sheriff, with a party of twelve colored men, started to the bayou to arrest Mills. They divided into two bodies, one of which approached the house where Mills and his friends were concealed by water and the other by land. As the boat rowed up the bayou a voiley was fired which killed one and wounded the other two men in it. The land force immediately came up and opened fire on the house, whereupon the Mills party fied into the swamp. The fight on the bayou was more serious than

the house, whereupon the house wamp.

In the house was found a number of rifles and pistols and a large supply of ammunition. The fight was renewed yesterday, but with what result is not known, as the country in which it occurred is a wild one, visited by only a few swampers and moss gatherers.

## MARRIED IN SPITE OF THE FRESHET.

and the Bride and Groom on the Other.

ROCKINGHAM C. H., N. C., July 22 .- The high water throughout North Carolina were the cause of a romantic marriage in Rockingham county yesterJay. Mr. James Madison Stout and Miss Polly Mickle, one of the most beautiful young ladies in this county, started to get married. They were accompanied by a small wedding party. When they reached Jones Creek they found that the water was so high that they could not cross. They were going to the parson's on the other side.

Til swim across," said Tony Bush, the groom's best man, "and bring the preacher to the other bank, and he can marry you from there."

to the other bank, and he can marry you from there."

He soon had Parson Haziett on the opnosite shore. He gave him Jim's license and told him to proceed.

"Join hands, my friends," shouted the parson, and from across the stream he made them man and wife.

"Three cheers for the American eagle!" cried the groom, as he swung his hat in the sir. "Parson, here's to the weather and here's to the tide, and here's a kiss to my bonny bride; Tony, hand the parson that five-dollar bill, and be on hand to-night to the frolic at Mamma Stout's."

"God bless you both!" cried the parson, cheerily, waving one hand and stuffing the money in his trousers' pocket with the other

Elevated and Country Station Mon. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : When Col the Pennsylvania, where the men have longer hours, as he says, and less pay, he presumed too much on the ignorance of the general public. The Pennsylvania station men are, in a sense, on duty from 5 o'clock (not 5) in the morning until 8 o'clock at night. That I are subject to call to the station between those hours. Men may come to them two or three times a day to deliver or take away freight; any where from four to six or even eight passenger trains aton there during the day, and the station inso must devote holf an hour to each. The rest of the time he spends in the garden behind the same little cottage which he occupies handy dy the denot, or in sitting on a four barrait me village grocery discinsing the political situation. With his inexperisive life he saves money any bedomes a man of importance in the community. Is to be compared with the men who sit perchad on stoles for twelve hours and yealing tickets for trains on from one to five minutes headway; cating while making change with the other, standing no end of abuse from the gangs and lough, and all for enough money to barely support their families in a four-room apartment to a cheap tenement.

Fighting a Coney Island Railroad. The Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company is building a switch on its road near King's Highway. On Wednesday morning Chief of Police McKane stopped the work, and ordered a poss company got an injunction from Justice Cullen precompany got an injunction from Justice Cullen pre-venting Mr. McKane from interfering, and at noon the men returned in work. At 2 wholek Chief McKane, Cant. John T. Himmen, and twenty policement again appeared and placed the men under arrest, and to Mr. Schemerhorn, the superintendent of in-road, that he (McKane) was not acting, but that Himmen and the police were acting under instructions from Highway Commissioner. The men were taken to Police Headquarters, where half was turnished. Mr. Schemar-horn said that the work would be resumed soon.

# They Will March to Peckskill.

As a practical test of physical endurance, Company B of the Twenty-second Regiment will leave their armory this afternoon at 4 o'clock in heavy marching order and go on foot to the State Camp. Peckskill. They will carry knapsacks, blankets, canteens, and the full heavy equipment, welghing over forty nonids. To-night they expect to camp at Dobb's Perry, and to morrow at Montrose, three unless this side of their des-Capt. King and Lieuts. Maidhof and Charlton, with two corporals and sixty men, will make up the company.

## Putting Up the Price of Coal.

The New York conference of coal company Presidents met in Prederic A. Potte's office yes-terday and ordered an advance in stove coal, frue on board in New York harbor, to \$3.50, and grate, egg, and chestmit to \$4.15. The mivance is from 16 to 20 cents a ten, and is to take effect immediately. All the dosi companies were represented in the conference yesterlay except the Peims Ivania Railroad Company, and the additional effect of that company signified his wildinguess to abide by any decision the conference reached.

# The Government's Prisoner.

Victor Kanfried missed going to a police court because his alleged offence, though commutted in the United States, was not committed in any State. He is accused of having altered a hill of exchange drawn by the Southe Generale of Parls on Higgs a Co of Washing-ton, so as to get \$20 into tidn't belong to him. After his arrest in this city he was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, and will be fent to Washington in the custody of a United States Marshal.

397 New Assemblics in a Manth. The last monthly official report of the Knights of Labor, just issued, save that 2017 total assemblies were formed last month, thirteen were reorganized, and seven lapsed. Fifty of the 307 are in this Southern States, the greater part of them in neorgia.

## His Preference. From the Arkansas Traveller.

Arkansas backwoods school teacher (to boy)nd you want to come to school? How—Wan I hurlin ter come. I wacter—But you thought it better to get an educa-

tion, stift.

Boy --lidn't think ar nuff uvit ter hurt me.

Tencher--Then why did you come?

Tencher--Then why did you come?

with er ball tongue ar go ter school, it didn't matter a hame which, so I come ter school, thinkin' I'd try it er few falls.

Tencher--How do you like it as far as you've got?

Hoy --All't dead in love with it,

Teacher--Here, take this book, now, and let me teach you your letters.

your letters.

your letters.

Sis is ther only one on there that gits any letters. Tuscher - I mean that you must learn the siphabet. Boy (contemptuously)—Whut, all them marks ! Taucher - Yes.

Boy (inking up his hat)-Wall, or good by. I'd rother resels with ther buil tongue.